

DAILY SENTINEL

Let us sing in the Constitution the mournful dirge—the last plough, when the night and the tempest come.

EDITION BY J. C. WALKER & T. H. HOLCOMBE.

INDIANAPOLIS:

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1855.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR CLERK,

WILLIAM STEWART.

FOR AUDITOR,

AUSTIN H. BROWN.

FOR COMMISSIONERS,

ABRAM C. LOGAN.

The Journal and our County Convention.

The Journal is not satisfied with the proceedings and resolutions of our County Convention. The meeting was not held primarily for the benefit of the Journal, and we could not hope to please it. Sinners are never pleased when they are reminded of their sins; but a little voluntary truth sometimes does good to even the most hardened offenders. So let us charitably hope that the sound Democratic doctrine put forth by our Convention may ultimately help even the Journal. But the soul, we must confess, seems to have fallen on stony ground; for it must take a conscience as hard as adamant to have pained the following in the face of a series of resolutions as clear as though written by a sunbeam, and so plain that a fool could not mistake their meaning:

"A series of resolutions, that would shame the man committed of Van Buren were adopted. If they really were, as they announced themselves, expressive of the sense of the meeting, the world never saw a meeting with so nearly no sense, or sense that began nowhere and traveled in a circle back to nowhere, as this."

If any jury consisting of honest men, half Democrats and half Fusionists, will say that there is anything uncertain about our resolutions, we will publicly confess that we are ignorant of the English language.

We declare in emphatic terms—

1. That we repudiate and condemn all secret political societies.

2. That we are opposed to political abolitionism; that is, to the course and principles of the Journal.

3. That we acknowledge the civil and religious rights of every citizen of the republic; that is, that we are opposed to the course of the Louisville Journal.

4. A noble and honorable tribute to the judiciary, showing that the Democracy now, as ever, are the friends of law and the conservators of the ancient landmarks of our republican institutions.

5. A general endorsement of the principles of the national Democracy. This was all that was desirable in a County Convention.

In regard to the Sag Nicks, we know nothing; we are not members of any such order; we have, again and again, denounced everything of the sort; and we say without hesitation that the man who charges the Democracy with sustaining any secret political society is guilty of falsehood. We do not believe in the existence of any such; and challenge the proof.

As to the Missouri outrages, they have been condemned by every Democratic paper and every Democratic editor in Indiana. It is a well-known fact that those acts were instigated and conducted by Know Nothings, and were the legitimate fruit of such rashness.

Telegraphic News.
We again call the attention of the public to the fact that we are in receipt, whenever the wires are working, of telegraphic news in advance of any paper in the State. Yesterday we published the interesting news by the George Law, a day before any other paper. On Saturday and Friday we were equally fortunate in securing the earliest intelligence to our readers. We have to pay for it, and expect to be paid in return by increased patronage.

Meeting at Terre-Haute.

The meeting of the Democracy at Terre Haute was large and enthusiastic.

Gov. WILLARD spoke for three hours and held his audience as rapt in attention as if they had been listening to an inspired messenger.

Hon. U. F. LINCOLN, an old Whig, spoke for two hours and charmed his hearers by his wit and eloquence. Many old line Whigs stated that they had given their last vote for the Abolition Know Nothing party, and resolved like Mr. LINCOLN to take refuge in the great Democratic citadel during the present storm."

Rachel.

The eastern papers are filled with notices of MADAME RACHEL who has just arrived in this country, and is expected to exhibit miracles in the dramatic art. The truth is, she is nothing but an old *dame de plaisir* who drinks ale and is very liberal with her money, particularly to her poor relations. People talk of the corruptions of CHARLES II, but in what was *Nurs Gwynne* worse than MADAME RACHEL?

Indianapolis and Cincinnati Rail Road.
We have before us the Report of the able President of this road—Mr. T. A. MORSE—it is one of the best roads in the state and has as accommodating and attentive agents. The following is a statement of receipts and shows a prosperous condition:

The receipts for transportation for the first six months of the year 1855, as before stated are..... \$176,445.00
The receipts for the first six months of 1854, were..... 119,865.34

Increase of 1855..... 56,579.26
Or 47 per cent. of the receipts of the first six months of 1854.

The cost of the road, exclusive of the third rail, is per mile..... 405,983.76
Gross receipts per mile for six months..... 1,960.00
Transportation expenses per mile for six months..... 801.00

BURGLARY IN ROXBURY.—Saturday night, the house of Mr. H. M. McAllister, Appleton place, Roxbury, was broken into, and robbed of about \$100 worth of silver ware, three bottles of champagne, and four bundles of cigars.

The taxes to be raised for the current year in Boston are \$200,000 less than last year.

Missouri Compromise.

In the Journal of yesterday we find the following paragraph, which shows that our neighbors are still hanging on the old string, and a very disagreeable string it is:

Pain's Talk.

We have never seen in any Southern paper so forcible and fair a statement of the great "swindle," and so manly a justification of the righteous indignation of the North, as the following, clipped from an article of unusual vigor in the St. Louis *Intelligencer* of Friday. After stating that the outrages of the Presidents party, Atchison and Stringfellow, had repelled Northern immigration, and the unfeeling state of the laws disengaged slave immigration, and in consequence Kansas and Western Missouri languished, money was scarce, and a panic was feared, it goes on thus:

"These are the bitter fruits of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—a wicked and wrong self-reproach on its authors. Missouri did not demand that repeal. The South never asked it. Atchison solicited it—and in a moment of political insanity, the South consented to the wrong and made her own. *This was the suicide of slavery.*"

It is time that all this twaddle about the Missouri Compromise, an act that was vicious and void from the beginning, should be hushed up. These abolition editors are presuming too far on the gullibility of the people.

We say the act was vicious and void.

John TAYLOR of Caroline, (and this country never produced a greater or better man) "it proposed to draw a geographical line; and to train the people on each side of it an inveterate habit of squabbling noisome provocations at each other, through the press; and to create a degree of animosity, as an ally to ambition and avarice, quite sufficient to induce a preponderating balance to exert its whole energy in obtaining exclusive advantages."

These are prophetic words, for from day to this slavery has been made an element in political contests by Northern men who had none of its evils, and cared not to remedy them, but who used it as "an ally to ambition and avarice."

The tenth section of the first article of the Federal Constitution provides that "No State shall enter into any agreement or compact with another State." The Missouri Compromise, if it is treated as a compact, is a clear and palpable violation of this clause. This point is forcibly expressed by the same great authority, who, in speaking of the Missouri Compromise, said: "It is a compact or agreement by one-half of the States with the other half; and from its magnitude and the power of the parties, infinitely more dangerous than the attempt by the Hartford Convention to conglomorate a few States into a separate interest, adverse to that general interest comprised by the powers delegated to the federal government. The Missouri compact or agreement was made by negotiators elected by the States to sustain the existing federal union, and not to form two new confederations of States. In doing so, the negotiators exceeded their representative powers, and the compact was void."

This argument of the noble old CINCINNATI OF VIRGINIA, is irresistible against all who admit that the Union is a confederation of States, and that Congress is their agent and mouthpiece. To break its force it is necessary to resort to the theory of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, that our government is one consolidated republic, and that Congress has the organ of a political unit known as "the people of the United States." But many of the Abolitionists (there is the number) protest to genuine JEFFERSONIANS in their construction of the Constitution.

Resolved, That the National Democracy is opposed to all secret political associations, and that the first principles of a free government demand open and unrestricted action in matters of public concern; that the qualities of freedom of religious faith and worship contained in our State and Federal Constitutions, be at the foundation of our national liberties and prosperity; that any attempt to abridge the privileges now granted to aliens of becoming citizens and owners of the soil among us, as to affect their rights to a full and equal participation in governmental affairs as defined by the Constitution, ought to be regarded as hostile to the genius of Republican Institutions, and that we, as Democrats, recognize as evidence of fidelity and merit the distinction of birth and religious creed, believing that it is the mission of Democracy to proclaim and maintain the great doctrines of civil and religious liberty, and to uphold and enforce the Constitution in its sublime principles of justice and equity.

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Resolved, That we assert as an article of our creed upon the well established Democratic doctrine of State Rights and non-interference upon all Democratic State questions; and that peace and quiet of the country demand that it should be left to the people of the territories, as it pertains to the people of the State, to determine all local questions, including the question of slavery, to the end, that a subject so disturbing in its nature and influence, may be wholly excluded from the government of the United States.

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Resolved, That we regard the prohibitory liquor act, passed by the Legislature of this State at its last session, as not only a violation of the Constitution, but also as subversive of personal liberty and the rights of private property, and that its repeal is, in our opinion, indispensably demanded.

Resolved, That all who agree in principle upon the leading questions of the day should act together, regardless of minor considerations. That we cordially invite all who agreed with us in the doctrines here enunciated, regardless of former associations, to unite with us in engrafting them on the policy of the country; but it is upon principle alone that we invite union. We denounce all coalitions with those holding hostile sentiments as unprincipled and demoralizing.

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LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1855.

LET every one who wants a good daily newspaper—a paper which keeps up with the news—subscribe for the *Sentinel*.

Should any carrier fail to deliver the *Sentinel* promptly, word left at the office will remedy the neglect.

YEARLY advertisers will please hand in their favors as early as they conveniently can, during the day.

Thanks to ADAMS & CO's Express Messenger for late files of Louisville papers

Will be seen by the advertisement another column, that the Atheneum will be opened for the fall and winter season on Saturday night, with an entire new company, selected from the best Theatres in the United States. Under the present efficient managers, and with such a corps of talent, we predict still greater success than has heretofore attended this popular place of amusement.

Opera House.—The Abolitionists held a Street meeting on the corner of Washington and Meridian streets on Friday evening last. The attendance did not equal the expectations of those who got up the meeting—about two hundred being present. Of this number thirty-three negroes were counted by a gentleman who walked upon the outskirts of the assemblage. It is said there were many more of the colored race closely gathered around the speaker's stand.

Speakers reply with misrepresentation and abuse, were led by John Coburn, Benj. Harrison, and H. C. Newcomb. A string of resolutions were offered by John Coburn, declaring that the Abolition party was the only moral and law-loving party in the country. Nothing was said, however, about the Louisville murders, or the attempt of this all-damning and exceedingly moral party to organize a mob of seven hundred, in this city. The resolutions were adopted, several of the negroes voting for them.

C. Coburn stated a falsehood which he knew to be such, when he said there was existing in Indianapolis, a secret society composed of Democrats. He attempted to prove some lying sheet that he held in his hand, that the members of the society, which he would like to make ignorant people believe exists here, were sworn to go to the polls armed.

Harrison, in attempting to refute the known nothing from the responsibility of murdering innocent women and children at Louisville, repeated the falsehood that one of the buildings burned by the K. N. S. was filled with arms. So base a lie, originated by Prentiss, was never perpetuated.

Opera House.—This farce will give their first Concert in the city, at Masonic Hall this evening. The programs offered a very attractive one. The company have played to crowded houses in all the eastern cities, and with success, especially in New York. The New York, Cincinnati and other papers speak in high tones of their performances. Mr. C. H. DUNSTON the great American ballad singer will sing some of his favorite songs.

To the lovers of Good music, fun and amusement this promises to be the richest treat of the season.

The Journal's notice of Mr. STURWELL, remains for Clerk, contains several misstatements, which we have no doubt were unintentional. Mr. S. was elected for one year, but the Constitution cut off about two years of his term. He never appealed to vote against his opponent on account of his wealth, and frequently said, and especially in the last speech of the canvass, that it would soon receive the vote of an unimportant because he was poor and his principles weak.

At the wealth of Mr. S., we presume he would willingly exchange places with Mr. WALLACE, as to property.

The Journal says that on Saturday his sons were all at the young men." As to the two candidates, we are assured in a list two or three years difference between the two, Mr. WALLACE being somewhat the younger. Fauther, from what we see of the social relations existing between Mr. STURWELL and the junior editor of the Journal, who is himself a young man, we are inclined that he is not unfriendly, even now. Socially and politically Mr. STURWELL has always been the steadfast friend of young men, as the junior of the Journal.

In his remarks before the Convention Mr. STURWELL did not sneer at young men, but allotted to a certain class of Shanghai, of all ages, no mild terms, who had been quite busy in originating and circulating slanders against him and elsewhere against himself and his party.

We presume that it was not in bad taste to say such a candidate for clerk to allude to what he had been a miller—a working man. The honest masses will think none of him on this account.

"WE STOOD ON THAT THIRTYTHREE!" Come in, Mr. WALLACE!—"There is now a time for those who wish to wet their hair with a few draughts of whisky, or spirituous spirits. This liberal era is to till the October election is over. The voice now lowered, and you have only to talk to me. The Indianapolis Agencies may kind to all who apply. None are away empty. You can get by the quart or gallon. The jug, demijohn, bag, each alike easily filled.—It is now to let the community feel the liquor law imposes no restraint upon the people, and that they are not deprived of their privileges. This plan is to be carried out after the election, so that the may not feel aggrieved! On Saturday the stores were fully opened and none very early. The tapers and the temperature were again on an equality. Both what they wanted—and no questions. Ain't this a good time—and won't Central Agents be well paid?

There is an organization in Indiana and brother Jonathan, composed of Abolitionists, whose object is to establish underground railroads to run slaves away from the South. The bridges will probably be blown up for runaway奴s.

The Peach Trade of Cincinnati. Persons abroad can have an adequate idea of the vast amount of business done in a peach trade at Cincinnati. During the past week the average number of bushels daily, at the four principal depots and markets, is between eight hundred and thousand. They are brought, principally, from the immense orchard, covering an area of one thousand acres, belonging to Mr. J. C. Green, near Millford, Ohio, and from Waynesville and Foster's Landings, Kentucky, and from the latter received, about one third are shippers, and are sent to Chicago, Detroit, Indianapolis, Rochester, Lexington, and Cincinnati. The present average price per bushel, containing three pecks, is from one to six dollars and a quarter.

ROBERTY AT THE WATERING-PLACES.—The thieves have been very successful at the watering-places this season. Previous Journal of Thursday says that in Newport yesterday, when went to bathe, left a valuable gold chain and a diamond ring in the possession they were left in the house in the afternoon the thief

for the Daily State Senator.

MISSES ETTRELL.—The Abolitionists held a Street meeting on the corner of Washington and Meridian streets on Friday evening last. The attendance did not equal the expectations of those who got up the meeting—about two hundred being present. Of this number thirty-three negroes were counted by a gentleman who walked upon the outskirts of the assemblage. It is said there were many more of the colored race closely gathered around the speaker's stand.

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for the Daily State Senator.
MISSES ETTRELL.—The Abolitionists held a Street meeting on the corner of Washington and Meridian streets on Friday evening last. The attendance did not equal the expectations of those who got up the meeting—about two hundred being present. Of this number thirty-three negroes were counted by a gentleman who walked upon the outskirts of the assemblage. It is said there were many more of the colored race closely gathered around the speaker's stand.

Speakers reply with misrepresentation and abuse, were led by John Coburn, Benj. Harrison, and H. C. Newcomb. A string of

resolutions were offered by John Coburn, declar-

ing that the Abolition party was the only

moral and law-loving party in the country.—Nothing was said, however, about the Louisville

murders, or the attempt of this all-damning and exceedingly moral party to organ-

ize a mob of seven hundred, in this city.—The resolutions were adopted, several of the negroes voting for them.

Mr. Coburn stated a falsehood which he

knew to be such, when he said there was ex-

